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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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CCL Trade Union Program Condemns Race Prejudice

OTTAWA, Ont.—Condemnation of racial prejudice and proposals of measures against it form an integral part of a comprehensive program of full employment and social security which head the list of immediate and long-range political aims, according to the program drawn up by the Political Action Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Representatives of the national and international unions affiliated to the Congress, who compose the Political Action Committee, met in Toronto on August 11 and 12 and drew up what is to be the political program of the C.C.L. The program will form the basis for extensive activity along political lines among Congress unions.

Pointing out that full employment has been achieved during the war, the preamble to the program expresses fear that the "end of the war will again see the unemployment insecurity and suffering" of the pre-war decade. The preamble points to the overall purpose which dominates the war effort and asks for a similar purpose in peacetime, to achieve "the conquest of poverty, insecurity and fear."

"Useful jobs at union wages" for every man and woman willing and able to work heads the program. "There must be no idle money, idle men." To ensure this objective, the program calls for protection against unemployment, sickness, accident, disability, old age and family risks. Other demands are inclusion of all workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act, together with more generous payments; free medical care of all types; disability benefits, maternity benefits and children's allowances as a supplement to, but not as a substitute for adequate wages.

Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

IN THE MAIL this morning is a letter from an old friend, who has been settled now for some time in an eastern Canada city. He is a Canadian citizen of Japanese; and his letter, among other things told of a recent trip to Vancouver, where he had been called on urgent business.

Properly armed with the necessary permits required of any such person visiting the coastal "protected area", our friend relates that the trip passed off very smoothly, except for one incident. To quote:

"Unthinking, or perhaps I should say, thoughtlessly, I walked into a nice clean-looking tonsorial parlor on Hasting Street, and was greeted with the curt words, 'No Service, Charlie' Undaunted, I tried another shop, this one located in a public utilities building, and again the ominous phrase, 'No Service.' The incident struck me between the eyes. Obviously I appeared as a Chinese in Vancouver. But though all of us of Japanese descent have been removed, all is not well in Vancouver yet for those of Oriental extraction."

The incident throws some interesting light on the precise nature of anti-Japanese agitation from the Pacific Coast. It is nonsense to declare that this prejudice arises because of suspected disloyalty among Japanese Canadians in wartime. On the contrary, feeling is not aimed merely at a minority group of enemy extraction; it extends to anyone of Asiatic complexion, including Chinese and East Indians, whether they are allies in the war or not.

Thus the continued difficulties that citizens of these two groups encounter in their claims to the provincial franchise. It's a just and impressive claim, whether they are in or out of army uniform. Any, but the racial bigots, will acknowledge this.

But in the franchise matter at least —a symbol of democratic equality, irrespective of racial ancestry—bigotry in British Columbia has triumphed over justice for the past half-century. It remains to be seen whether, under the impetus of wartime sympathies and enthusiasms for enlightened war aims, that bigotry will continue to triumph. Judging from the irrational views so evident on racial questions on the Pacific Coast, the odds are that it will.

We hope we are wrong!

SOLDIERS ARE TOLERANT

We are accustomed to reading letters, editorials and news reports of individuals putting into their own words and mouths the expected reaction of service men who return at the peace to find Japanese Canadian relocees settled and working in their own districts. From these we might imagine that men in uniform would be the most hostile of any that we might meet. Happily the reverse is true, according to reports from all over the country.

It is a familiar thing to hear from Nisei travellers, either those going east on relocation or those coming west on visits home, of how they enjoyed the company of men in uniform. In general they prove to be more friendly than civilians, more interested in what the Nisei are doing, more tolerant and comradely in their views.

The same reaction is reported to this column by a number of people who have had something to do with discussion groups among various branches of the armed services. These groups, carried on as an educational venture among service men, have included discussions on racial problems in Canada, and the "Japanese question" has received its share of attention.

Soldiers and airmen, commissioned officers and buck privates, say these reports, manifest an approach and interest wholly in keeping with the highest of our war aims.

NSS Head May Confer On Dispersal Policy At Coast

OTTAWA.—Despite the fact that all labor sources were being tapped, the situation for harvesting the heavy prairie crop was "very serious," Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell said here last Saturday. Even farmers from across the line are being recruited under arrangements with the U. S. manpower commission.

Arthur MacNamara, director of selective service, left for western Canada to inspect arrangements for distributing harvest workers. He is visiting most areas in the three provinces during his ten-day visit, according to report.

It is thought that Mr. MacNamara, who is also deputy minister of labor, may take advantage of his trip to confer with the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and his representatives on the prairies in regard to the implementation of the recently-announced dispersal policy.

Editorial Comment Given Nation-wide Attention

Editorial opinion of The New Canadian again received nationwide attention this week. A Canadian Press dispatch reported on the criticism voiced by The New Canadian in an editorial printed last week against the policy of the Progressive Conservative party on the dispersal of Japanese Canadians, as stated by the party leader, the Hon. John Bracken.

The editorial said in part:

"No doubt he has been led into declarations calling for the exclusion of Japanese Canadians from the entire Pacific Province, of their exile and deportation from the country, solely through political expediency."

A Canadian Press dispatch also carried the report on the special application forms for enlistment in the armed forces which are now available to the Nisei.

A report on August 31 stated that Selective Service officials said that application forms are for "recording purposes only".

NEWS REEL

NISEI AND NEGRO GI'S PRAISED

ROME, Italy — Prime Minister Churchill praised the American 5th Army as one of the great striking forces of the Allied Nations and paid a special compliment to U. S. Troops of Japanese and Negro ancestry said an AP dispatch dated August 21.

79,481 IN U. S. CENTRES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Population figures of evacuees residing in the nine WRA projects totalled 79,481 as of August 18, 1944 revealed a census tally received from the WRA Statistics Section in Washington, D. C. reported the Newell Star.

DONOR FOR EIGTH TIME

HAMILTON, Ont. — Probably making the record as blood donor in Nisei circles, Mas Hyodo, 101 West Avenue South, was recorded as being donor for eight times during the past year at the Blood Donors Clinic.

PREJUDICE CLAUSE IN DEED

TORONTO, Ont. — Adjournment was expected to be sought last week, of a motion to be brought before a supreme court judge to have stricken from a deed of a lot in the O'Connor drive area a clause which restrains the purchaser from selling property to "Jews or to persons of objectionable nationality."

COAL SHORTAGE FACED

OTTAWA, Ont. — Warning that a householder who fails to order immediately "may find himself without coal when the severe weather sets in" was issued last week by Munitions Minister Howe in disclosing there will be a reduction in shipments of Welsh coal and American anthracite this winter.

Room Lack May Bar Vernon Students

VERNON, B. C.—Lack of accommodation for the Nisei students in the Vernon School loomed as a possible barrier for the enrollment of a number of Japanese Canadian children settled in this area.

The Vernon School Board met last week to discuss the situation and it was decided by the trustees to wait the final report on the total enrollment, according to the Vernon News report.

The Board was faced with a problem of whether the Nisei—if they are admitted into the school—should be treated as temporary residents and charged $5 scholastic fees or allowed to attend school with the same rights as permanent residents.

Chairman Gordon Lindsay, in ruling that the problem be left until the beginning of school, said, "if there is room for additional Japanese in the schools, we should take them in, but if there is not sufficient room, then they should be kept out," the Vernon News reported.

Before school opens, the Board will have to decide whether they are bona fide residents. If so, they cannot be kept out of the schools if they located here before December, 1941, according to information divulged at last Thursday's meeting said the Vernon newspaper.

Forty Japanese Canadian students were attending the Elementary School last year it was reported by the principal.

Applications by Nisei students for entry into the high school is also being considered.

The date of the school opening was still undecided and it was hoped that Japanese labor in the district would be sufficient to enable students to return to school at a early date.

The reason for this increased enrollment was attributed to the evacuation of the Japanese from the coast and transferred to this area under the supervision of the B. C. Security Commission.

Most Evacuees Working In Mills, Railroad:

Normal Employment Changing 'Ghost Town' at Greenwood Into Independent Community

By TAKAICHI UMEZUKI

GREENWOOD, B. C.—A feeling of independence and a return to almost normal living conditions among the evacuee residents of this community is quite evident and the morale of the people is high. The general topic of conversation has veered away from grumbling at the B. C. Security Commission administration to more personal and economic views to further give proof to this claim.

Many of the men have left jobs on the Commission payroll to accept other employment with better wages, leaving the Commission with a shortage of project maintenance help. School students have filled the vacancies and are doing janitorial and woodchopping work.

Practically all the family groups here are now on a self-supporting basis, with a little over ten per cent of the total population of about 1100 receiving supplementary or permanent maintenance allowances.

WORK ON C.P.R., LOGGING

The bulk of the self-supporting groups are now employed by the C.P.R. and logging or sawmill operations at Midway, situated ten miles from this community.

To further the boost the independent attitude of the evacuees, seasonal work in fruit harvesting which will begin early this month has called for the aid of evacuee labor and students and women are expected to leave for the Grand Forks Valley to assist in the harvest. School opening will be delayed one month to enable the students to help in the fruit picking.

REASONABLE WAGES

Approximately 105 evacuees are now employed by the C.P.R. on the Kettle Valley line. They are working ten hours a day with the lowest paid man receiving the minimum wage of 55 cents an hour. The men return to their families at two week intervals for a week-end holiday.

At Midway in the sawmills and logging operations, the evacuee workers make up almost fifty per cent of the total two hundred employees now working there. The lowest wage earner receives a minimum of 55 cents an hour and works a nine hour day, six days a week. A deduction of $1.25 a day for room and board is made. These workers return to Greenwood every weekend taking full advantage of the close proximity of the two centres.

The demand for more workers due to the acute labor shortage is large and more labor is sought to relieve the situation.

A high school student working at a sawmill during the summer school holidays earned as much as ninety-five dollars for a month's work.

Accommodations for the 120 Sandon transferees were made but after a few resettlers moved into Midway, stopped coming. One of the chief inconveniences of this centre at Midway is that there is no electricity. Water is claimed to be purer than the Greenwood "aqua puris" although it is drawn by means of a pump from wells.

NO EVACUEES SAYS CHATHAM

CHATHAM, Ont.—The removal of relocated evacuees workers from this district at cessation of hostilities and decision to request the federal government to ascertain their intentions on the postwar employment of Japanese Canadians were the chief issue at a discussion of the city council meeting here last Monday.

The question was raised by Ald. Joyce who had led the agitation two years ago against bringing evacuee labor to this district to ease the labor shortage problem. None were brought to this area last year or this season.

The alderman wanted to know if the employment of four or five evacuees in a local factory was in accordance with the agreement with the government, reported the Chatham Daily News.

The mayor replied that there was no agreement with the government.

It was pointed out that the council would be willing to help out while the war was on but objected to the Japanese settling here permanently.

In passing the motion to take up the matter of permanent settlement of the Japanese and the intentions of the federal authorities on the postwar employment of evacuees in this district with the government, it was declared that "we don't want our boys to come back and find their jobs filled by Japanese who were not here when they went to fight."

The motion carried unanimously.

Orientals In Army Seek Franchise:

Possibility of Vote for Chinese

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Premier John Hart, was not prepared to discuss a proposal that Chinese who join the army and volunteer for overseas service be given the vote which is now withheld from them in British Columbia stated the Vancouver Province.

It is known that members of the Chinese colony in B. C. wrote to Mr. Hart asking him if he would open a special session of the cabinet to discuss the question, and the Premier replied that he could not do so at the moment.

It is believed that many members of the government favor granting the vote to volunteers among the Chinese.

VICTORIA, B. C. — Possibility of amendment to the Provincial Elections Act, so that Chinese and East Indians who don war uniforms may vote, is being mentioned in circles close to the government, said the Victoria Times in a news page story last Thursday.

The act at present bars all Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and Indians, but makes provision for Japanese who fought for Canada in the 1914-18 war to vote.

Now that Chinese are being called up to join the army and several young East Indians are in uniform, it is thought the provision allowing Japanese veterans to vote may be extended to Chinese and East Indian veterans of this war.

Fraser Valley Lib. Ass'n Demands Exile, No Jobs For Japanese Canadians

MISSION, B. C.—Demand that all persons of Japanese ancestry be expelled from Canada after the war, and that at the end of the war, or sooner, all employers be forbidden to employ persons of Japanese ancestry, is embodied in a resolution passed by Fraser Valley Federal Riding Liberal Association at its annual meeting held here last Thursday according to the report in the Vancouver Province.

The resolution also asks that, meanwhile, no person of Japanese ancestry be permitted to carry on business in B. C., either directly or indirectly, or to own land, lease, or to hold any interest in land, or in any corporate body.

It also specified that any such Japanese holdings be confiscated forthwith.

The resolution was moved by [illegible] Stephens of Mission and seconded by E. M. [illegible] of [illegible].

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A — Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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Action On "The Policy"

Pending the settlement and disclosure of important administrative details, Prime Minister King's August 4th policy has provoked a large body of rumor, which floats back and forth across the country in a manner reminiscent of the stories of "oil tankers" in early evacuation days.

It seems clear, however, that giving effect to the policy is not going to be an easy job. If definite plans have not yet been worked out, these will no doubt require not a little of time, thought and consultation. Particularly is this true because co-operation and agreement with the various provinces will have to be secured. This in itself is not an easy task, for difficulties arising out of abnormal wartime public opinion are enhanced by the political and economic differences between the federal administration and a number of provincial governments. The question might have been thoroughly discussed and settled as a topic of minor importance on the agenda of the projected dominion-provincial conference. But the delays which thus far have held up that conference are suggestive of similar delays which may be encountered in re-distributing people of Japanese origin throughout the country.

On the other hand it may be that an early start might be expected in what Mr. King has called the "fundamental task of determining the loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese race in Canada." Contrary to current rumor, there has been no official word on when or where the semi-judicial commission might begin its investigation of loyalties. But the Prime Minister expressed the thought a month ago that it should be established in the "fairly near future"; and it may be that the examination of existing records has already begun. Even after its appointment, however, some time may elapse before expected field investigations might begin.

A Third Summer Passes

A slight chill in the night air, a few withered and yellow leaves drifting earthward, a radio announcement of final Christmas mailing dates; all reminds us that our third summer since the great trek will soon belong to history. In eastern cities our relatives and friends are buckling down to work again. On the prairies the grain harvest and sugar beet topping brings to an end the mid-summer lull. In the ghost towns the flush of summer flowers and leafy vegetables gives way to root crops and chrysanthemums, while hundreds of householders turn to their fuel supply.

Within general observation it has been the least disturbing summer of the three, lacking the excitement and change of the previous two. But by no means has it been any the less significant, either in developments and changes that did or did not take place.

In the east, widespread reports indicate employment conditions have become much more settled, with the disturbing ebb and flow of relocee workers brought down to a more normal level. The approach to similar normal conditions was seen in other directions as well — in housing, in social life, in the statistics of births and marriages. And while much still remains to be done, as one competent observer has declared, impressive differences in the progress of resettlement have been noted this year over last.

On the prairie, sugar beet workers carried on with their fine productive record, establishing still further their impressive claim to the most considerate and just treatment. Fitting themselves into the prairie economy as an integral productive force, they were able to prove themselves more and more independent of official aid and direction. And an important development was the dispersal of many individuals and families unsuited to the beet fields into a variety of more satisfactory jobs and trades. It is a development which promises to continue.

Only in the ghost towns is it impossible to relate a similar story of progress. The expected movement of families back to normal society was overshadowed by the settled routine of day-to-day sufficiency, now seemingly implanted like an opiate in the minds of so many. Here, indeed the outstanding feature of the spring and summer has been the relative lack of change and disturbance. But meanwhile, the world outside, Ottawa, London, Paris, Berlin and Tokyo, rushes on in hurrying flux, foretelling new things for the ghost towns, cloistered as they are. Mr. King has promised disturbance, at least. It is, it would appear, a much-needed element.

Ins and Outs...

By "Packy"

Relocees from the east in large numbers made the jaunt back to B. C. to visit parents and relatives this summer after over a year and in some cases two years absence since relocating to eastern settlements.

Ghost towners secluded in their respective communities can spot a newcomer almost immediately after an arrival makes his appearance. The news that a stranger is in town travelling via the word-by mouth grapevine travels in amazing rapidity in a compact settlement such as a ghost town.

In due course of time we get word of the visitors and manage to bump into them and quiz them about their new homes, work and just questions about their new life.

Most seem to prefer the east. General comment about the ghost towns is "well—it's nice but—" and off they go, with a far-away look in their eyes, telling of the hustle and bustle of an industrial city, or of the more quiet country farm or small town life. Most of them unconsciously—or consciously—refer to the east as "home."

The visitors, during the first week of their stay, find it pleasant enough, but after that, yearn to be back at work and "home".

Last week a couple of visitors returned to Northern Ontario after a brief two and half weeks visit to their parents in an interior town.

Both of these fellows agreed that the town was dead and both were agreed that it was good to see their parents again after an absence of over two years—since the beginning of evacuation.

They didn't need much encouragement to tell us about the ups and downs that they had faced during the evacuation days. How bitter they felt at the time they received orders for eviction from the coast. How they travelled by train right across Canada without even once stepping off the coach on the trip until they reached their destination.

They recounted their adventures. The tales they had to tell had an almost story book quality.

They told of the hardships faced in the northwoods of Ontario. The way the pestiferous insects would literally chew a man to pieces unless he wore a mosquito netting and if he left any part of his body exposed.

They recounted the death of a fellow Nisei who drowned while in the northwoods. Of how they were unable to transport the remains of the body out of the camp and the rough backwoods burial—the spooky feeling which seemed to permeate the whole camp after the funeral.

"Nothing seemed to go right. Everything went wrong. Things went from bad to worse each day," they said about the days in the logging camp. "First one man would become injured and the next day another would fall ill and so on. "Morale was pretty low in those days," they said.

They quit their jobs as loggers about a year ago to work on the C.P.R.

Of the east they said, "it's a big place with lots of opportunities for those who want to take them. As for girls, they should go where they have relatives and friends not to a place like where we are, away out in the sticks."

They recalled the manner in which all the residents of the town stared at their sister who made a brief stop over on her way to an eastern centre. "You see, they had never seen a Nisei girl before in their lives," they explained.

"Yes, the ghost town was all right. But too many girls," was their comment. They claimed it made them feel out of place after working over a year in a place where their only companions were a few of the Niseis also working on the railway besides the occidentals in that town. But just being back, even for a brief visit, among familiar faces, one could [illegible] up for too many girls and any other [illegible] that they had to make.

Green And Coldwell On King Plan

(In the August 12 and 19 issues of The New Canadian were published important excerpts from the statement by the Prime Minister, outlining government policy in regard to persons of Japanese origin in Canada. Published here from Hansard are comments by Howard C. Green, leading Progressive Conservative member from Vancouver, and M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the C.C.F., from Regina).

IMMEDIATE MOVEMENT URGED BY MR. GREEN

The Prime Minister said this morning that the policy is to spread the Japanese across Canada. He mentioned that perhaps there should be a numerical limit placed upon those who could remain in British Columbia. I suggest to him that the only way in which the question of keeping the Japanese out of British Columbia can be handled is to maintain the protected zone into the post-war years, and to extend it to cover the whole province.

I do not believe a scheme can be worked out under which a certain limited number can go into the province. There will always be the question of checking that number. A sounder and much more effective way would be to make the whole province a protected zone. That could very well be done on the basis of national defence. Keep Japanese Canadians away from the Pacific ocean where they can come in contact with Japanese ships and Japanese merchants coming to our ports.

The Prime Minister said the government proposed to encourage the movement of Japanese to other parts of Canada. I suggest that that should be started at once. Under the present law Japanese in eastern Canada cannot acquire land. They cannot buy a business. They cannot set themselves up in business and yet many of them are merchants. Unless some provision is made to allow them to resettle on a permanent basis, the Prime Minister will be disappointed in his attempt to spread them across Canada.

The Japanese should be resettled on a *family* basis. They are a great people for family life; families of Japanese like to stick together. So far there has been very little attempt made to bring whole families away from British Columbia. As of June 30—only about five weeks ago—there were still two-thirds of the Japanese in British Columbia. Only about one-third had been moved out, and the exodus from our province had practically stopped. I hold in my hand a newspaper clipping dated July 5, setting out a statement by George E. Collins, general superintendent of the British Columbia Security Commission. Mr. Collins points out the following:

"Whether voluntary movement of Japanese to self-supporting jobs outside of British Columbia will continue depends on the future attitude of the Japanese themselves.

"Substantial exodus of Japanese during the past several months has now come to a virtual stop. Advice from the camps indicate this has been caused by lack of a definite statement of federal government policy on the Japanese question.

"It may be that with the announcement made to-day by the Prime Minister it will be easier to persuade the Japanese to move away. But in any event I suggest that the resettlement policy be commenced at once."

COLDWELL ADVOCATES FAIR TREATMENT OF MINORITIES

Now may I come to the domestic problem that was raised, the problem of the citizens of the Japanese race who are in our midst. I do not know why this problem is always called "The Japanese problem". We do not speak of the second, third, or fourth generations of Germans as creating a German problem, but we speak of the Japanese problem. I am in the fullest accord with the Prime Minister when he says that any person of Japanese origin who has been disloyal to this country should be denied the right to live here when the war is over like any other alien of similar attributes. But in my opinion it is copying the policies of Hitler to discriminate against any people because of their race, colour or creed. I have attended enough international conferences where able men from the Orient have been present to have learned that the discriminatory treatment of Canadians by birth of Japanese origin has placed in the hands of the Japanese war lords a weapon of propaganda which may cause us to lose many thousands of lives. I know too that the treatment of East Indians, British subjects, in this country, who are denied the rights of British Citizenship because they are coloured, has been one of the most potent weapons used by the congress party in India against the British authorities. I know too that the discrimination against our Chinese citizens is felt keenly by those of the same race who are in other parts of the world as well as in our own.

May I conclude by saying that that in dealing with problems of this kind, prejudice which seems to have only some local effect may have world-wide implications. I am proud of my association with the British Commonwealth in this respect as well as in others, for only in the past few weeks we have seen how the courts of law in Great Britain have stood firm against any discrimination against people of colour. I say let us punish the guilty; let us punish them to the full, but let us not persecute any man merely because his colour is not that of the majority of the people in this country.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

In "The Province" of August 7, you state that there is no way of showing the people of the Pacific Coast that the Japanese problem is largely a psychological one. With that I agree—a problem of the Japanese mind, first and last—that is the problem.

This is the problem! The Japanese, of the yellow race with an admixture of the blood of the brown people, would like to be white, but cannot, prevented by a natural fact which all the hatred and heart burning of the yellow people, all the unsolved wrath, violence and despair, so excellently expressed in your outpourings, can never change. You know as well as I that the case against the Japanese is not that he is an enemy alien, but that he is yellow.

The C.C.F. are not yet in power in Ottawa and Mr. Mackenzie King will not live forever. Do not forget that the wickedest person [illegible] one day die. Alderman [illegible] of Kelowna, Mayor [illegible] and Alderman [illegible] of Vancouver are not the only men in Canada who think.

As you look in your glass when you get up in the morning and when you go to bed at night are you pleased with everything you see? I think not. The yellow man may not understand the white man, but the white man understands the yellow man. Jealousy is a very strong motive.

We shall keep Canada a white country.

You might like to read "The Rising Tide of Color" by Lothrop Stoddard "Limitation of Life" by F. Hurst; "The Menace of Japan" by Professor Laird O'Conroy.

—W. B. Henderson

Kelowna, B. C.

• • •

I look forward to each issue of The New Canadian with a great deal of interest. It keeps me informed on matters, which vitally affect so many of my friends, of whom I would otherwise know very little of. Keep up your good work, and your courage.

[illegible], B. C. — [illegible]

佛教本部スローカンへ移駐

—本派開教使ベイファームへ移轉—

會堂装飾と開教使住宅增築完成

〔スローカン通信〕從來サンドンに置かれてあつた加奈陀佛教開教本部はサンドン居住地閉鎖に當りスローカン佛教會内に移轉することとなり、サンドンの引揚終了開教使は八月十一日ベイファームへ移轉、右開教本部の移駐を完了した。

○

〔スローカン通信〕當地では從來の勞力奉仕により僧侶開教使住宅を會堂と共に建築し中のところ此の程いよいよ完成し、平原、辻開教使が引つ越し住むことになつた。又佛教會堂の内部も装飾中のところ信徒の勞力奉仕と一般の支援により美事に完成した。又佛教會ではスローカンヴァレーへ日本人墓参以来ニューデンヴァー火葬場が建設される以前に死亡した人々をスローカンで火葬した數名のために今回スローカン墓地に標塔を建立することとなり、既に當局の許可を得てゐる。サンドンの閉鎖と共に加奈陀佛教本部もスローカン佛教會内に移すことになり、平原開教使はサンドンから八月十一日ベイファームへ轉住、監督事務も代行し、なほ八月二十四日には佛教會、婦人會、青年會、日曜學校合同主催で同師送別會が催され、約三百名の出席者があり盛會であつた。平原開教使は八月廿六日當地を出發グリーンウッドへ布教のため出張した。又當地へはサンドンからの信者も多數移動して來たので今回數名を佛教會の世話人に推薦した。辻開教使はアルバタに在る厳父病氣重態の報に接し、目下父親の下に赴いてゐる。（杉万生）

ハミルトン二世會

〔ハミルトン通信〕當地の二世協會「ソーフィ・チド」クラブのソフトボール・チームは七月廿三日の土曜日此の前敗北を喫したオトリアム就働者チーム側へ遠征して廿二對六で雪辱した。

天然ガスが爆發

ブローダ・キャナリで

〔アルバータ州チーバー發〕先週土曜日當地のブローダー罐詰會社の工場で天然ガスが爆發してボイラーを破損させ同時にボイラー・ルームの東側の壁を破つた爲同工場は少くとも數日間は修理にかゝる模樣である。爆發は朝八時頃試運轉者がボイラーの下に點火しやうとした時に突發したものである。キャナリーは降雨の爲め野菜物の收穫が止つて數日間運轉してゐなかつたもので、その間ボイラーの下には火がなかつたのであるが、溜つてゐたガスが火をつけやうとした際に爆發したものだらうと云はれてゐる。

新潟の捕虜收容キャンプ

健康地にあつて衣食住の設備十分

〔オタワ發〕日本ラヂオ放送によつて報ぜられた去る一月の颱風による新潟にある戰時捕虜收容キャンプに於けるカナダ人捕虜（香港から移されたもの）の被害について、カナダ戰時情報局から次の如く發表した。——日本ラヂオ放送に次いでカナダ政府當局より調査したところによると颱風によつてカナダ人八名の死者と二十一名の負傷者を出した。中立國政府當局者が新潟の捕虜收容キャンプを五月に訪問した時にはカナダ兵將校十三名、兵卒百十二名、米人二百十五名、オランダ人十四名、英國人二名が收容されて居たし、之等捕虜達は一九四三年九月三日に香港から、一九四三年十月八日にフィリッピンから到着したものである。收容所は危險地帶の外にあり、健康地で木造建物は滿足すべきものであり、萬國赤十字社を通じて三回に亘つて慰問品が配布され、衣類は十分で食料もよくなつたと報じられてゐる。

晩香坡の造船所

戰後も六千人が働く

〔晩香坡發〕晩香坡の主なる造船所三ヶ所は戰後も作業を繼續して合計六千人を雇傭しつゞけることが出來るであらうと見られてゐるが、少くとも現在就働してゐる女勞働者二萬六千人乃至二萬二千人は何れは他の方面の仕事を見付けねばならぬことになるであらうと云はれる。しかし右の六千人だけが就働し續けられるとしても戰前の僅か七百五十名しか就働者がなかつたのに比すれば遙かに好い狀態だといふ。

食料費値上

戰前に比し三割

〔晩香坡發〕晩市の主婦等は食料費に戰前よりも三十一パーセント高く支拂つて居るので、生活費中のボーナスは總て主婦のものとなつて此の値上りしてゐる食料代に充てられなければならぬとメトロポリタン保險會社の統計專門家セス・サァヅ氏は發表してゐる。食料費の外被服は二十、家具は十六、燃料は十四、レントは十パーセントづゝ高騰してゐるが、食料代の値上りは特に米を主食とする支那人にはこたへて米は一斤八仙から十一仙程に上つてゐる。

チーズとコーヒーのクーポン

〔オタワ發〕チーズ及びコーヒー・クーポンに關し物價局より次の如く發表された。即ちラーション・ブック第三號内のチーズ及びコーヒーのクーポン十四番から二十九番まで及び「イー」より「イー六二」までは八月三十一日限り無效となり、ブック第四號中「チー三〇」から[illegible]は九月一日から有效となる。

人事消息

■手紙 森家猪(岡山縣)發信、川村サミ(元タインサイロット・シティー)宛、奥野表太郎(和歌山縣)發信、奥野又次(元ノリタニア・ビーチ)宛の日本からの手紙がニューデンバーに留置いてあるが同地ビーシーセキュリテーコミッションの中村良太郎氏に問合はするとよい。▲田中勝次(福岡縣)發信、田中萬藏(元晩市アレキサンダー街五〇八)宛の日本からの手紙がニユー・カナデアン社内に留置いてある。

■婚約 タシメの吉田留吉氏參女敏江孃(トロント)とエズリントンの神野耕氏次男恭雄氏(トロント)は角伊勢松氏夫妻の仲介で八月廿日神野氏宅で婚約式を擧げた。

■結婚 オンタリオ州ブラントフォードの山本正發氏(ローズベリーの山本太三郎氏次男)はタシメ・藤野作太郎氏次女八重子孃と宮崎伊八氏夫妻の媒的で八月五日自宅にて結婚式を擧行、ナイヤガラフォールスに新婚旅行した▲ベイファームの酒井嘉平氏參男岩一氏とローズベリーの菊地又雄氏長女信子孃とは力丸喜一郎、小田村孫一兩氏夫妻の仲介で八月十四日須郎健佛教會堂に於て工藤開教使司式の下に結婚式を擧行した▲大谷德三郎氏次男猛夫氏と家木力吉氏長女春子孃とは三谷保氏夫妻の仲介により八月五日ウイニペッグ市アライアンス・タバナクル教會に於てプライス牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行、式後ムアー洋食店で披露宴を催し新郎新婦はオンタリオ州ケノラへ蜜月旅行に向つたがウイニペッグ市に新家庭を營む筈▲ケロートナの故森田武右衛門氏參女トシ子孃とレモンクリークの故佐々木臨次郎氏參男勉氏とは大辻方松氏夫妻の仲介で八月廿六日レモンクリーキ日本人合同教會に於て小宮山牧師の司式の下に結婚式を擧行、式後學校ホールで披露した新夫婦は近く東行の筈

■出生 モントリオール市の鈴木初氏夫人(舊姓下高原節子)は八月十三日男兒を出產▲トロントの鈴木ジョージ式夫人は八月九日男兒を出產

■退院 胃腸病にかゝりニューデンバー及スローカンの兩病院で加療中であつた西政雄氏は此の程全快八月二十日歸宅靜養中

■葬儀 八月十四日グリーンウッド病院で死去した谷口甚工門氏(六一)の葬儀は同十六日同地で執行された

谷口甚工門

夫谷口甚工門儀グリンウッド病院に入院加療中の處薬石其効なく遂に八月十四日午後零時卅分に死去致候間生前知己諸賢に謹告仕り候尚同十六日葬儀執行仕候處御多忙中にも不拘御會葬下され其上供花弔詞弔文弔電等を賜りご芳情深謝候一々拜趨の上御禮申上可き筈の處其意を得ず略儀以紙上厚く御禮申上候

八月十七日

妻 谷口マサヱ
長男 谷口英次
在日本 親族一同
友人一同

▲米▲醤油▲味噌▲かたくり粉▲米の粉(上頂粉)▲茶碗代用品▲パイレックス・グラスウエア▲ハンカチーフ▲子供用の靴下▲切れ地▲婦人子供用日用雜貨▲贈答品▲日本藥品▲其他少々を販賣しております

ピクチユアビユート

購買組合

政雄 全快歸宅御禮

政雄儀本年二月下旬胃腸病狀でニューデンバー病院に入院其後當地病院に於て加療中でありましたが八月二十日全快歸宅致しました。入院中は皆様より多大のご心配とお見舞を賜り厚く御禮申上ます。一々參上御禮申上ぐ可の所何分病後靜養中にて不本意乍ら紙上を以て各位の御健康を祈り御禮申上げます

八月十七日

スローカン 西 [illegible]
西 政雄

先般御地訪問の節は諸兄姉の御厚情に預り深く感謝致します。十六日歸村致しましたがまづ一々御禮を申上ぐべき處略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮申上ます

八月十七日 タシメ 廣田同平 / 同 鶴枝

スローカン、ベイファーム、ポプオフ、ローズベリー、レモンクリーク、ニューデンバー 各位

御禮

愚妻及び愚弟レモンクリーキ在留中は一方ならぬお世話に相成り其上今回東部へ向け出發に際しては御多忙中態々お見送り下され且ご丁寧なる御餞別を賜り御厚情の段有難く厚く御禮申上ます。皆様の御健康をお祈り申上げます

レモンクリーキ 不在 池野 [illegible]男

今回スローカン佛教會に[illegible]

八月十二日 加奈陀佛教會本部

醤油發賣

ビーシーセキュリテーコミッションでタシメ醸造所で醸造した一定量の醤油を發賣することが出來るやうになりました。

値段（ホープ渡し）一ワイン・ギャロン 三弗十五仙 / 十二インペリアル・ギャロン入 三十九弗七十五仙

代價とフレイト又はエキスプレス代のマネーオーダーを添へて晩市コミション本部に直接御注文下さい。

B. C. Security Commission
[illegible] Street, Vancouver, B.C.

時計修繕並に貴金屬

▲時計材料一切豊富[illegible]
信用を以て御用命に應じます

スローカンシティー 重田房藏

FUSAZO SHIGETA
Box No. 16, Slocan City, B.C.

時計修繕業

▲どんな時計でも修繕致します。[illegible]シーオーデーで返送致します

田邊平五郎

[illegible] TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
WESTWOLD, B.C.

州最高裁判所へ新に試訴
移動者財産賣却問題に關して
擁護會で一般の支援力を要望

(スローカン發)エクスチエカー・コートのソーンソン判事による判決の取消し及び移動者所有財産の賣却を行ふカストデアンの權能に關する斷訴訟をビーシー州のスープリーム・コートに於て試訴する事が出來るかも知れないといふことが移動日本人財産所有者擁護協會から發表された。財産所有者自身の賣却又は土地讓渡を監督する法廷の命令なしでは財産の讓渡を阻止する「手續中止願」を土地登録局に申請することが可能である事が明かにされたのである。卽ち州政廳の土地タイトル登録官によつて有特別手續中止願を受理するといふことが承認されたのである。而してカストデアンとしては財産が賣却された場合その財産の讓渡許可を遲延の當局者から得る手續をすます必要があるものだと觀られてゐる。司法者に於てはカストデアンは總督在廳の官吏ではないから、エキスチエカー・コートは該問題に對する判決を下す法律的權能を有しないと論議されて居たもので、ソーンソン判事は判決を保留したのであるが、その決定が何時まで延期されるかも不明なのである。然し乍らスープリーム・コートに於ける問題は法律的な問題的法的問題から除かれるもので、政府當局が移動者所有の財産を賣却する權能が有るか無いかに就て憲法上の問題として論議する餘地があるものであるとされてゐる。故に財産擁護協會としては、右問題の立場をも明かにするばかりでなく、之によつて財産所有者に對して利益を齎すものだらうと言つてゐる。此の「手續中止願」は個人の名を以て既に申請されてゐるのであるが重要なる訴訟であるが故に財産擁護協會の支援が望まれて居り、その結果として遂に運動資金が必要となるものだと豫想されてゐる。決定的な計畫は立てられてゐないが、財産所有者は勿論のことその他一般の人々はスローカンの木下喜一幹事を通じて支援方が要望されてゐる。

諸道具の競賣

(ポートエンントン發)元日本人所有の商店用の道具や家財道具の競賣が以前の岸本、鶴田、大橋三商店でカストデアン立合の下に行はれた。貸店のショーケース、金庫、ラヂオ道具、チエアー、ストーブ、寶鏡、ミシン、テーブル等がよい値で買取られた。土地や家なども競賣に出され既に入札が始められて居る。

「戰爭景氣」のグリンウッド
近くの製材所で日本人勞働者を求む

(グリンウッドにて梅川記者發)自給居住地でなつたグリンウッド在住の日本人の大多數は單に自活してゐるばかりでなく、今や大變な「戰爭景氣」である。在住日本人の數を增加して目下千百餘人、此の中メンテナンス及デパートメント・メンテナンスを受けてゐる者は僅に四十名ばかりで、その他の家族は働ける者は悉く仕事をして良い收入を得てゐる。

當地の勞働口は製材、木材伐採業、製材の方には彼れこれ百人位が其に就働してゐて二週間目毎には家族の許へ歸つてくるのだが賃金は最低が一時間五十五仙、一日十時間働きであるから相當な收入になり、六十歳以上の者でも親子して働きに出かけてゐる者もある。木材伐採の方はグリンウッドの西方に當るキッドクリークにカボー・ミルのシャーピン製材會社があり此の會社が伐木場を持つてゐるほか他にバウンダリー・シートミルといふのも持つてゐて合計二百名位が就働してゐる。その大方事數が日本人就働者である。これも賃金は最低一時間五十五仙で一日九時間、一週六日働きで、生活費ボーナスなど加へると非常によい收入になる。バンクハウスのボード代は一日一弗廿五仙だが此處はグリンウッドに近いので毎週末には家族の許へ歸れる。學生で夏休み中に働いてゐるボーイでも食費を拂つて九十五弗ものチエツキを持つて來るといふのだから技術のある者がどんな收入を得てゐるかの見當はつくといふもの。此のボー・ミルではまだ〳〵幾らでも日本人を欲しいと云つてをり、閉鎖されるサンドンから百二十名位の家族を入れる話が出來て住居も修理して用意してあるのだが、此の話は際頓狀態(來てゐる者もあるが)だといふことで、他のインテリアタウンからでも轉進するさうである。家に電氣のないのが一つの缺點だが、水は家の裏にポンプ付の井戸があつて水質はグリンウッドなどより良いと云はれる。

右のやうな風でグリンウッドでは目下「戰爭景氣」といふ有樣で實際人手不足を來してゐる。一般的に云つて在住日本人の生活も「正常」に復してゐると云ふべきで低賃金のコミッションの仕事などに働く者がなく困惑してゐる有樣でジャニターや薪割りといつたやうな仕事に人がなくて學校の子供で間に合はせるはかない有樣で人々の話題もコミッションが何うのメンテナンスが何うのといふやうなことでなくて、賃金や勞働條件といつたやうな事になつてゐる。そのほかグランドフオークスの農園からはトマト摘みや採取の働き手二百名を要求して居るが之は婦人でも出來る事でレーバーの斡旋所が本式に仕事を始めるのであり(既に行つてゐる者もある)一ケ月位續くであらうが、此のためにハイスクールは開始を一ケ月繰延べて生徒達に働けるやうにする事になつて居り、カソリック敎會の附屬學校でも協力する事になつてゐるので女の生徒や、親達も都合のつく人々は働きに出かける事であらう。

カナダ軍參加の支那人と東印度人の選擧權
日系歸還兵同樣に認められるか?

(ビクトリア發)支那人及び東印度人にしてカナダ軍隊に參加した者に對して參政權を許されるやうに州の選擧法を改正する可能性がある如くに、政府關係者間で言はれてゐるといふカナダアンプレスの報道を當地タイムス紙は傳へてゐる。現行の州法律では支那人、日本人、東印度人及びインデアンは參政權を禁じてゐるが、第一次大戰にカナダ軍に參加した日系歸還兵に對しては參政權を認める規定となつてゐるのである。支那系カナダ市民の徴兵が最近行はれて居り、東印度人青年中にも軍隊に入つてゐる者があり之等には日系歸還兵に對する法規が同樣に適用されることになるかも知れないと考へられてゐるのである。

◇

(晩香坡發)支那人にしてカナダ軍に入隊し前線出征を自發的に申し出た者に對する參政權附與の要求が支那人側から行はれてゐる事に關しての協議準備は未だ出來てゐない旨ハート州首相は語つてゐる。支那人側では交誼を以て特別開議で問題を議して貰ひたいと申し込つたのであるが、ハート首相は今のところ出來ないと返事したとみられ、政府關係者間では支那人服務者に對する參政權附與に贊成の意向であると云はれる。

歐洲の戰況

聯合軍側に加擔したルーマニアは八月廿五日ドイツに對し宣戰を布告しドイツ軍が新防禦線を張つたハンガリー國境へ軍隊を進めて居る。ハンガリーでは對獨空氣濃厚となり政府關係の辭職者續出や鐵道ストライキなどが起つてゐる。ブルガリアは英米側からの休戰條件を待機してゐると云はれるが八月廿六日ドイツ兵の武裝解除と國外撤退を發令し首都ソフィアよりドイツ軍は撤退した。フランスに於ける聯合軍は南北各方面で進擊して居るが、地中海沿岸のニース港を占領し、沿岸から百八十哩內地の大部リヨンの占領も目前に迫つて居り、ヴイシー政府首都ヴイシーも開放され同政府のペタン、ラバール、ヘリオー等要人は獨逸軍が一入城數日前にドイツ側に逮捕されたと傳へられる。尙ほフランスに於てはカナダ第一軍が戰港ルアーヴルへ向進して勝り英軍は既に北部海岸のロボット基地から退却を開始してゐるとさへ云はれる。パリではドゴール將軍を主班とする假政府が八月三十日に設置された。

身体檢査に合格する者五割

(晩香坡發)支那系市民男子の兵隊徴集は進行中だが、晩市では徴集に應じて出頭した者の身體及其他の檢査に合格して入隊許可となる者が約五割に達すると報じられて居り、一日に約二十名宛に檢査を受けるためにリトル・マウンテンの兵舍に出頭して居り、晩市だけで約三千五百名の支那系市民が入隊許可となる見込である。

日系人學童
ヴアーノンで問題

(ヴアーノン發)八月廿四日の當地學務委員會の會合で日系人學童の問題が論議され新學期が開始されてみなければ確定的な處置が執られないことになつたと次の如く報じられてゐる。當地方に於て日系學童の入學希望者が增加したのはビーシー・セキユリテー・コミッション監督下に日本人家族が移住して來たためで、學務課では新學期開始までに調査して正當なる居住者の中で一九四二年十二月前からの定住者の子弟であれば入學を許可しその他は新學期が開始されてみてから當局の指示によつて決定すべきだといふ意見が述べられ、之等學童を一時的居住者とみて授業料五弗を申受けるものかそれとも市の定着者同樣に收容すべきものかの問題にも論議した。學務長はエレメンタリー・スクールに日系學童が四十名居ると報告された。また學務課ではグレード・八までは九月五日から授業を開始し、グレード九以上は農作業收穫を手傳はせるために十月一日まで始業を延期することに決定した。

自由黨大勝
ニウブランスイツク州選擧

(フレデリクトン發)八月廿八日に行はれたニューブランスウイツク州の州議選擧は現任のマクネヤ首相下にある自由黨が四十八の議席中三十五議席まで占めて大勝し、進步保守黨は十二議席を獲得し、シーシーエフは全敗した。

勞働次官が平原州を視察
コミッション當局者と農作勞務につき懇談

(オタワ發)米國側からの農作勞働者募集が試みられるなど勞働者獲得に其する手段が講じられたにも拘らず平原州の農作收穫には人手不足の重大狀態になつてゐると勞働當局は語つて居り、セレクチヴ・サーヴイス長官のマクナマラ勞働次官は約十日間の豫定で平原三州の各地視察旅行のため出發した。マクナマラ氏は此の機會に平原州のビーシー・セキユリテー・コミッション當局者と懇談し、勞働當局より發表の日系人在住民の勞働狀態に關して懇談するものと傳へられてゐる。

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビー・シー州カスロー
編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料　一部十仙　一ヶ月四十仙　前金六ヶ月二弗　一ヶ年四弗）

（社說）

首相聲明の實行は困難事

遲延の原因こアイマイなる措置

複雜なる施政上の詳細規則の制定及び發表が未決定の中にあつて八月四日に行はれたキング首相の對日系政策に關する聲明は有らゆる方面でいろいろな噂を喚起し、此の噂は移動開始當初にあつた「流言」の話の時を回想せしめるやうな狀態でカナダ國中に流布されたものであつた。

然しながら、キング首相が聲明した政策に有効なる結果をもたらすことは容易なる仕事ではないことが明瞭である。若し此の政策に對して決定的な計畫が樹てられてゐないならば、熟からざる時間と制度と協議とが必要であるとそは疑ふ餘地がない。特に國内の各州からの協力と賛助を得なければならぬ。此のことだけでもさうたやすい仕事ではないのである。それは諸政府や州政府の關係に於ける政治的並びに經濟的な相違から增しに加へられるアンバランスな戰時に於ける一般民衆の意見から生ずる多くの困難事があるからである。問題は既に計畫されてゐる聯邦州政府の會議に於ける首行事項中の一つの小さい題目として熟議され解決されるであらう。而し首相聲明が其の期間を延期して遲延せしめられてゐることは、日系人をカナダ國内に散在せしめる政策の實行をも同じやうに遲れさせるものであらう。

又一方に於ては、キング首相の言ふ「カナダに於ける日本人種の忠誠、不忠誠を決定する基本的な仕事」は或は早く開始されることゝなるかも知れない。世間一般に流布されてゐる噂に反して、遂所的な委員會が何時、どこで、忠誠、不忠誠の調査を開始するかについては正式な發表が行はれてゐないのである。しかしながら、キング首相は其の委員會は「聯合國に近い將來に設置されるべきものである」と約一ヶ月前に表明してゐる。現在存してゐる記錄の調査は既に始められてゐるかも知れないのである。けれども委員會の任命が行はれて實地に調査が開始されるまでには相當の時日が過ぎることであらう。

斯くの如き事に、當局によつて正式に確認された報道によれば、稀有なる措置が國防省當局によつて承認されたのである。即ち日系カナダ市民が軍役に受諾されるといふ發表は未だ行はれないが、軍隊に自發的に加入する意志を表示する希望者に對しては特別なる申請用紙が用意されてゐるのである。此の事は日系人に對する一種の試驗的なものとなる如く見得るものであるが、若しそのやうな性質のものであるとすれば、その意味なることは此の措置が不公平なるものであるといふことを明かにするものである。

三年目の夏も去らんとす

再定住者に著るしい進展を觀る

稻は刈穫さを告げ、黄いばんだ木の葉はちらちら舞ひ降り、ラヂオはクリスマス郵便の取扱期限を傳へる候となり、團体的大移動以來迎へた第三年目の夏も今に過ぎ去らうとしてゐる。東部カナダの各地では諸々の親族や友人達が各自の職務に孜々として精勵してゐる。平原州では穀類の收穫やシュガービートのトッピングが始まり眞夏の少康狀態を經過りを告げた。ゴーストタウンでは夏の花盛りや菜つぱ類の全盛期も過ぎ、大根やキャベツや菊の花の季節となり同時に各家庭では燃料の蓄へに忙しくなつた。

此の第三年目の夏は移動の最も嬉かつたもの〵如く一般に觀られ、對照的な問題も餘り起らず、最初の二ヶ年に比し非常な變化であつた。但しながら、腰眼や變化などが全然なかつたといふわけではない。

各地よりの報道は、東部カナダに於ける再移動者の眼に映じた浮沈狀態を示してゐるものもあり、又既に非常に落着いて來たとも述べてゐる。同じやうな平常生活への復歸に、居住、社交生活、職業及び結婚等の如き方面にも觀察される。しかしまたこの例等の方法が講じられなければならない中にも、再定住狀態も今年は過去に比して著しい進展を示してゐることがみられると識見ある觀察者が皆つてゐる。

平原州に於ては、シュガービーツ操作者が立派なる生産記錄を示して、最も愼重にして公正なる保證の信用によつて建設的行為を示してゐる。彼等は立派に生產能力を發揮してゐる一方、平原州の經濟界にも適應せさせるものとなりつゝ、當局の援助や監督から獨立への道へ進展してゐることを證明しつゝある。而して偉大なる問題は、ビート操作に適しない多數の個人又は家族をもつて滿足できる適當な職業や商業の方面へ配分せしめることで、それは實行の見込みある發展方法である。

ゴーストタウンに於てのみは同じやうな進展を見ることは不可能である。家族を下宿社會へ復歸させるべく豫期された運動は、今や多くの者が心の中に麻痺劑のやうにしみこんでしまつたやうに見える日々の生活狀態のために障害がもたらされてしまつた。殺を除いて、家族職業が新都に定められるかつた者や夏の許容不足數があるわけである。しかしながら、此の職、オタワ、ロンドン、ベリー、ベリン等は東部など、外部は多數な機關を備けてゐる。諸施設から閉ざされてゐるゴーストタウンに對して新事業を施設してゐるのである。キング首相は政府政策の實行において解決することを示したのである。それは實現する事であらうが、これこそは偉大なる課業である。

聯合軍の本土上陸を警む

小磯相首が地方長官會議で重大警告

（紐育發）八月廿四日東京放送は天皇陛下には地方長官會議の席上「戰況は益々その重要性を增し加へ、帝國は危急存亡の秋にあり、國民の奮起を指導せよ」と言はせられた旨報じてゐる

（ニウヨーク發）東京放送の傳ふるところによれば、小磯首相は八月廿四日夜地方長官會議に臨み、「敵は我本土に上陸の機會を狙つてゐる」と告げ、戰鬪力の增强と防衛强化の必要を力說した。

米の新上陸を擊破

（パールハーバー發）米國太平洋艦隊本部發表：米國重爆擊機隊は八月廿三日夜東京の南方七百五十哩以內に位する硫黄島を爆擊した。

（ロンドン發）八月廿五日の東京放送によれば聯合軍一部隊はニユーギニア島の北西部沿岸沖に位するマピア諸島上陸作戰を敢行したが日本軍の反擊により擊退されたと云はれてゐる。マピア島はハルマヘラ島の東方三百マイル、スカウテン群島の最北端から百五十マイルの北方海上に位する小島である。

マニラ立退

婦女子だけ避難

（ロンドン發）東京發信としてドイツ・デー・エス・ビー通信の報ずるところによれば、ヒリッピンの首都マニラの市民は同市を立退いたが、同市は諸施設運用に必要でない市民に限られてゐると云はれる。立退者は婦女子だけだとみられてゐる。

（南西太平洋聯合軍本部發）聯合空軍は先週末、硫黄島に八十九噸、パラオ諸島に百四十二噸、ハルマヘラ諸島に百五十噸の爆彈を投下し八隻の日本小艇を沈没或は破損せしめ飛行機十一を破壞した。又マリアナ諸島のサイパン、テニアン、グアム各島の飛行基地改修を完成して他の聯合軍基地よりヒリッピンへの距離が二百哩近くなつた。

南支新作戰

日本軍進擊開始

（重慶發）日本軍は海南島の對岸なる南支那の雷州半島より北方へ向け新しい進擊行動を開始し激戰が展開されてゐると重慶軍司令部より發表されてゐるが、雷州が日本軍に占領されることは重要なる空軍基地を脅かし南支那の防禦組織に大打擊を與へるものであると云はれる。

（重慶發）重慶側最近發表したところによると七月末日の調査による重慶の人口は九十二萬八千人あり、此の中男子五十七萬五千、女子三十五萬三千であつた。

野菜と鮮魚の値上

（ロンドン發）日本全國の野菜物と鮮魚の値段は八月三十日から二割乃至六割方値上げされるが、今迄の統制値段を廢して大都會への食糧供給を十分ならしめるためだと說明されてゐる。

全日系人の送還は不可能

——「オタワ・イヴニング・シチズン」紙の社說——

二つの重要事項としてみらるべきものは、カナダに對して不忠誠であることを自ら表示した日本人すべては——それが日本生れであらうがカナダ生れであるに係らず——日本へ送り返すことゝ、その殘りの者は散在政策に基づいてカナダの生活に當てはまり得る者として、定住を許容することである。

日本人を一人殘らず送還して了ふ實際上の可能性は決して見出し得ない。さうすることを決議などしてゐる團体は、國際的な背景に無智であるか、それとも一般民衆に對して煽動的な野心計畫を行つてゐるものである。他の國で日本人を日本へ送り返すことを望むかも知れないのは米國だけである。けれども米國は日本人を他の大陸同樣に取扱つて居り、軍隊にさへ加入を許可してゐるのである。イタリー戰線にある日系米兵部隊は立派な殊動を樹てゝゐるのである。

若しカナダが日本人全部の日本送還を欲したならば、カナダ自身は單身で今一つの戰爭をしなければならないことになるだらう。之の様な不必要なことは考へらるべきことではないのである。

故に日本人全部を追放するといふ提案は不公平であると同時に實際的に不可能なことである。

又、キング政府によつて樹てられてゐる第二番目の提案も同樣に重要なるものである。それは、カナダの日本人グループを散在せしめてカナダ中に散在して國家的な問題を惹起しないやうにさせることである。

カナダに於ける如何なる政治團体にも、日本人が國内で團結することを阻止する法律的な權能は存しないといふ觀念が行はれてゐる。それは不幸な觀念である。何と雖もカナダの當局者にはカナダ國境内に於て完全なる法律的權能を有するものであり、少數民族が全人口の或比例以上の數で一地方に集結することは不法であるといふ法律を通過することが出來るのである。

「安産祈願」の瀧詣で

エドモントン　加藤定五郎

旅行をしたといふても、見學とか觀察とかいふ派手なものでなく、小さき個人の義務的使命(?)を果すためであつた。あの鶴のやうに瘦せた貧弱な娘のお産を心配して東行する義務的旅行しただけである。

旅行記を書いたり、感想を述べる氣分はなかつたが、エドモントンのサンチーフォフィスで旅行許可願を頂いたときに「旅行が終つた時は其旨を通告に出願して旅行許可證を返納せよ」と云はれてゐたので之を果すと共に、ニューカナデアンにも同時にお知らせして新聞を先の住所に送つて貰ふ序に、見たこと聞いたことを記したことを、そろ〱かい摘まんでお話してみる氣分になり、一方には、セント・トーマス、ロンドン、モントリオール、トロント、ペモルン、ウヰニペッグ、キャルガリー、タコム等の先輩、朋友、知人より受けた御好意に對して紙上を借りて厚く感謝の意を表したく、斯くは拙き筆をとつたやうな譯である。殊に旅行先の者様より特別なる御便宜と御案内を受けましたことを厚くお禮申上げます。

東行の際はシー・エヌ線でサスカチワンの北方を通過。

平原三州を一口には言ふものゝ、中央州は餘りに瘦地多く、且つデコボコにて耕地に適せず、製材すべき森林少なく、漁業すべき河なく、未だ開發せられざる資源としては鑛山と之を製錬すべき炭山の採掘であるが、如何に眼を皿のやうにして汽車の窓より眺めてみても、之等の資源が地上の表面に露出してゐる筈もなく、殊に十二月初めの旅行なるが故に、只見るものは白雪のみ、寂寞・荒廢・物質に就ては天惠甚だ豊かならざるものゝ如くである。

唯感ずべきことは、この比較的貧しき州に於て力強き正義のシーレーエフが其の本領を發揮し光彩を放つものゝ如くである。

颯く東行するにつれて平原大農地に入る。叙はマニト州に近し。ウヰニペッグに下車、僅か四十分間の停車ではあるが驛外に出て近傍を散歩する。建物番號の三十七號と八十九號を見るに及んで、ビーシー州晩香坡市の二十八號までの電車と比較して回想したことである。こゝは曾て晩香坡市の人口増加と商工業の發達とに競爭して上位にあり、その後カナダ都市の第三位を晩香坡市に讓りたるも、商且農工に於ては東部のモントリオールとトロントの二大都市と對立して將來益々發展の途上にあるものゝ如くである。

汽車の中に三晩寢てトロントに下車。知人に會つて旅情を慰められ、翌日直にナイヤガラ瀑布に向つて娘の安産の祈願をこめて參詣す。

東部に來たつてまで迷信を創始するのかと思ふ方もあるかも知れぬが、科學によつて證明されて、眼前に見る偉現様(?)の御利益は否定する由もなく、その瀑布の偉力から一部の動力さへも、無明の闇を市街をも照らし、文化の發達を工業の殷盛を來たし、參詣する人にも、せざる人にも一様に其の恩恵を與へてゐるのである。

その翌日はロンドンを通過してセント・トーマスに着いたのは夜の十一時、こゝは娘夫婦の働きつつある大農場。直ぐ床に就きんですと云ふても一睡も出來なかつた。娘さんのヘイスタック通學は往復十四哩。農場の主人公は二年前まではオンタリオ州の采配を振つた大親分、ガッチリした氣骨のある方と見受けられた。娘夫婦は將來ともその養子となつたつもりで居らうとの考へがなかつたわけではないが、おいしい御馳走から漸く逃れて彼等と共に此農場にお暇を告げ、親しき友に見送られて二月六日吹雪の朝出發したのであつた。

三月十五日ロンドンで二人の孫――ロンドナーと與へられ、發育も順調なので、お禮詣りとして七月十二日トロントより乘船してナイヤガラ瀑布に友人と共に參詣した。

七月十四日トロント發、夕方モントリオール着、友人ニッチ君に迎へられてサイ君の家に寄寓。御案内を受けて見物した商業の中心地、ローマン・カソリックの歴史的大寺院ノートルダム、セント・ジョセフの山腹大寺院、關氏の三階バルコニーより眺むる夕景と十字架の火、歴史博物館、ローヤル山上より見渡す大都市の全景、エー氏の案内で見たラ・フォンテン・パーク、セント・ローレンス河に通ずる運河、關氏の二階より眺むる雄大なる流域等々、今尚眼前に彷彿たるものがある。

トロントに歸つて關本氏の案内で博物館、大學構内、ヨーク等を遊覽し、其の晩十二時、友人のすゝめにより再びロンドンに逆戻りした。しかるに娘夫婦は幾多轉々を經てハミルトンに移轉するの止むなきに至つた後だつたので、こゝをウロつき廻つて見ても、流るゝエデンの園は發見せらるゝ筈もなかつた。

ハミルトンは是までの處に比して水が良好なので滿足して居り彼等もこゝに腰を据るものゝ如くである。

こゝは工業の繁盛なるところでロンドンとは全く事情を異にしてゐる。地形の點からいつても湖水前に山を背にして市で來る景の道も頻繁である。市の山上より眺むる全景は、眞に一幅の好畫である。モントリオールのマウンテン・ロイヤルに比して規模小なるも、箱庭に似せるところあり、ダンダーン・パーク、ロックガーデン、ハイブリッヂより眺むる東西氣形の湖水を珍重といふべきである。

人皆桃太郎

トロント古參　小樽彥

昨日、珍妙な桃の記事を拜讀した。色づけや割れるのは栗やザクロばかりではないから何も不審には思はない。

赤や黄、伊藤公の全盛の頃までは婦女子の髪の結び方にも「もゝわれ」といふのがあつて、四十五六になるも、多く其のスタイルになつたもんだ。

休暇を得たので、まあ醉狂にす、一行桃の產地を訪れ、桃といふ桃は頗る入念に探究したが、不幸にして才一氏の記述さるゝが如き桃は一つも見當らなかつた。想像の桃か或は禁制の――輸入のものか[illegible]に拜借したつたのか、さもなくば熟した桃が落下して、あはれ桃のあたりの靈氣を帶び樣子がその果實を[illegible]現しての[illegible]容貌、人樣に富める[illegible]の[illegible]である心理を描き、桃色として宇宙全平に全身を委するの[illegible]を[illegible]したのであらう。[illegible]ふる人の心から――。

言葉學者は言葉の[illegible]は[illegible]に始まり、これにかたどるといふから、桃の[illegible]やイ[illegible]の[illegible]にも秘義のあることは否めないであらう。

桃太郎の童話も實は[illegible]仙界の秘義を洩らしてゐるのである。既に養つて水上を流れ來る[illegible]界の子、人皆桃太郎である。誰、何でもあり、何でもあり、[illegible]ではあの[illegible]と申して、この[illegible]のをれてあるさうだ、まア、[illegible]しないもの[illegible]許すことをすべつて進化の[illegible]からが目玉を[illegible]しないでも[illegible]らないから――

ぜたそうのあるとしても[illegible]たかなう。

折角古士の自家[illegible]を[illegible]る。

小樽彥、[illegible]として[illegible]り

日系人再定住問題

△偏見を以て裁くなといふコールドウエル

△ビーシー州全的立退を主張するグリーン

コルドウエル首領

――リジャイナ選出シーレーエフ國代議士――

私は、日系市民の問題に言及したい。此の問題がいつも「日本人問題」と呼ばれてゐる理由が判らない。我々はドイツ人問題を持ち來もしてゐるドイツ系の二世、三世又は四世のことについては聞かないが、日本人の問題は口にする。我々は[illegible]不忠實なる日系人に對しては戰爭終結と共にその居住權を拒否すべきであると言明したことに賛意を表するものである。

併しながら私の意見としては、人種や皮膚の色や信條のために差別してゐるヒットラーの方針を眞似てゐるものだと思ふ。私が出席した多くの國際的な會議に於て東洋からの代表出席者が、カナダ生れの日系市民に對する差別的取扱ひの問題を日本當局では我々カナダ人に關係ある多數の人命を損失することになるかも知れない宣傳の材料としてゐるといふことを發表してゐた。私は又、當カナダに在つて皮フの色が異る故を以て市民權を認められてゐない英國臣民たる東印度人の取扱ひ方が印度に於けるコングレス黨が英國當局に對して使用する最も有力なる武器となつてゐることも知つてゐる。又、カナダに於ける支那系市民に對する差別待遇が、當國にある者同樣に他の世界各地に在る支那人達に強く感じられてゐることも知つてゐる。

私は、カナダで此の問題に大いに影響してゐる偏見といふものが世界的に關聯したものゝ如くに考へられる。最近のことであるが大英帝國の法廷が皮フの色に對する差別的取扱ひに如何に強く對立したかを知つてゐるが故に、英共和國の下に居住することを誇りとするものである。私に有罪者は遠慮なく裁くべし、併し皮フの色によつては誰れ人をも迫害すべからずと提唱するものである。

グリーン代議士

――ニュー晩市選出進歩保守黨――

彼首相は今朝カナダ政府の方針は日本人をカナダ全體に散在せしめることであり、ビーシー州内に殘留し得る者を數字的に制限しなければならないかも知れないと言つた。私は首相に對して、日本人をビーシー州外に留めておく唯一の方法は、防禦地帶を州全體に延長して、戰後に於てもそれを繼續しておくことであると提言しておいた。

制限された一定の人數を州内に留めておくといふやり方は實行不可能だと思ふ。結局その人數を調べてゆかなければならないといふ問題が起る。確實性のある方法は州全體を防禦地域にしておくことで國家の防備といふ點から立派に實行出來る。日系カナダ市民を太平洋沿岸より立退かせ、日本からの船舶や商人から遠ざけておかなければならない。

首相は政府當局は日本人がカナダ各地に散在することを希望するやうにしてゐると語つた。私は其の事を直ちに始めるべきであると提案した。現行の法律では東部カナダに在る日本人は土地を買い取ることは出來ない。彼等はビズネスを買つたり始めたりすることも出來ない。けれども彼等の多くは商人である。彼等が恒久的に定住出來るやうに或程度の補助を與へない限り、首相は彼の試みに蹉跌するやうな結果になるだらう。

日本人は家族的に再定住させなければならない。彼等は家族的生活を營む。これまで[illegible]家族全部をビーシー州から[illegible]ことに[illegible]が注がれなかつた。六月三十日現在で州内に三分の二の日本人が殘つて居て、約三分の一が[illegible]した[illegible]て州外轉出が殆んど中止[illegible]

本紙援助を感謝

オンタリオ州ブラントフォードの山本正民氏より敬老記念にニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を頂いた事に對し紙上にて深謝致します

ニュー・カナデアン

The Nisei Have Matured and Won A New Future in Enforced Dispersal

(By Bill Hosokawa in the Pacific Citizen)

What has happened to the Nisei problem? What of the "Nisei mondai" that our parents racked their heads about? What is the "Tsumaranai" (worthless) Nisei doing?

The Nisei who piled oranges for a living and hung around the corner drugstore for his recreation is doing very well, thank you. He's proving his worth on a dozen battlefronts. He's been singled out in military communiques, and he wears the proud decorations of fighting men who have proven their valor under fire.

IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE

The Nisei is in every state of the union, from Maine to Florida to Washington and even California. The Nisei is tilling the fields and mining the coal. He shapes molten steel into ingots that go to make the weapons of war. He's helping to build United Nations ships and air craft. He's handling the bumper wheat crop coming into the elevators from the rolling Kansas and Oklahoma and Texas plain.

The Nisei is on the high seas and on river barges. He's in government service in greater numbers than ever before, and some of them are filling linguistic jobs for which Americans of other national extractions never could hope to qualify.

The Nisei are among the honored in the Mediterranean, in the Central Pacific, in the Southwest Pacific. The Nisei are in colleges and universities as students and instructors in a dozen different subjects. The Nisei is mowing lawns and cutting hair, working on secret research in great laboratories, operating street cars and running printing presses.

WIDER SCOPE FOR NISEI

The Nisei are in more diversified occupations now than at any previous time. They are in larger numbers throughout the nation than ever before. And more Nisei are working in their chosen professions than they ever thought possible.

The Nisei has grown in stature and mature in wisdom. He dares to stand up to reply to demagogues and he denounces the native fascists, and his voice is heard and respected. He has gained new friends throughout the country, and he has learned who wanted his favors and who really was his friend. The Nisei has learned to distinguish statesmen from politicians, and he has learned through bitter experience the expedient ways of practical politics.

All this the Nisei has become and learned since the evacuation when his world, or so it seemed, tumbled down about him.

Too much, it seems, has been written about the tragedy of evacuation. Too many well-meaning persons with misplaced sympathy have helped to keep alive the bitterness and disillusion of that experience.

The fight against the principle of evacuation, the disregard of civil rights by military expediency, the hypocrisy and un-Americanism of local demagogues, the viciousness of politicians who sought to make political capital of a helpless scapegoat—all these must never be forgotten, nor must the fight against them be relaxed.

The Nisei through experience are fitted for the duty of keeping Americans aware of the wrongs that are committed in the names of democracy, Americanism and justice. The Nisei have a responsibility to other Americans as well as to themselves to see that constant vigilance is kept over liberty.

LOTS OF OPPORTUNITIES

But as the shock of the discriminatory treatment involved in being singled out solely on a racial basis for evacuation wears off, it is well to remember that undreamed of opportunities have been opened up to the Nisei.

Prior to the war the Nisei were slowly stagnating for lack of opportunity in their communities. Few had the foresight or the courage to strike out elsewhere.

But now old ties have been severed for them, no matter how forcefully and a government agency is helping them to find new homes and new jobs. That is far more than the government saw fit to do for a small minority of its citizens in peace time.

The Nisei is making the best of new job opportunities. He's setting up new homes and carving a niche for himself in the cities east of the Rockies.

There really wasn't anything in the Nisei problem that a little dispersal and effort couldn't fix. The Nisei's doing okay.

On the Loose . . .

By F. A. M.

ST. THOMAS, Ont.

Speaking of wolves, which was what Arabella and I were doing the other Saturday night, have you heard of that king wolf of them all up Vernon way? Seems that this smoothie gets the north Okanagan gals by selecting a suitable moonlit spot and sweetly sighing his soulful rendition of "Sleepy Lagoon" to them.

Ah me, the romantic in me is touched deeply. Mind you there's a great future for the Nisei when we have such stalwarts in our midst.

Anyway this starts the brain cells percolating and I get an original idea. Gushing with enthusiasm I suggest to Arabella that we take a stroll in the moonlight so that there'll be chance for ME to do some wolfy serenading.

"Wolfy is right," tartly from the lady love, "your howling would be—besides you'd probably think "Swinging on a Star" would be appropriate—."

My motion, it seems, is overruled.

Miss A. has the admirable faculty of chopping down my ego a few notches—naturally I do not agree with her—but then what female ever cared whether a mere male agreed with her or not?

At this point, Sinatra starts singing "I'll Be Seeing You" through the ether via the Stromberg-Carlson in Arabella's living room and the babe sits there with ecstasy swarming all over her pretty puss.

Still burning I make some cracks about bobby sox and such but since Sinatra is still Sinatra'ing, they pass unnoticed.

The next day finds me fervently gurgling and practising the phrasing of the rather gooey lyrics of "Amor, Amor, Amor" accompanied by some not too complimentary remarks from various members of the family. But I shrug it all aside mindful that so many great artistes were not appreciated at the start. Especially by immediate relatives.

Then comes the occasion for showing forth with mine own swooncrooning talents as Arabella and I stroll home from a community jive session one night. We pass a well-laden cherry tree and immediately the pigeon's devilish mind suggests that cherries would be nice as a repast just before retiring.

The chivalry in me—what did Lancelot have that I haven't besides a tin suit?—finds me giving A. a boost as she picks her way up into the limbs of the tree. As I wait for her harvest of the fruit I think of "Amor" either probably "Cherry" would be more appropriate—and go into my swooncrooning. Which results in a:

"Hush, dopey! You'll wake up the people in the house!" which abruptly shatters the mood of the moment.

So you can see Frankie S. is still up on me with a big head tho' I hate to admit it, but just wait, bud, I'm brushing up on a version of "Swinging On a Star" which will have 'em falling all over the place.

And anyway, those cherries were pretty good!

'Broken Sunlight'

By K. O.

I wasn't invited to the closing party held by the student-teachers of New Denver Summer School, but I went anyway.

It was held in the Orchard, in our community shack, which also served as a mess hall for the teachers.

The guests included all the summer school instructors, a few local big shots, and myself. Fred Okimura was the only male student at the summer school, so I stuck with him.

After a few games, we sat down to eat. There were hot dogs (no onions or mustard), biscuits, cucumbers, celery, and coffee.

I found myself seated beside Mr. Boyes, a history instructor whom I found very sociable. We talked about horses, teachers and other trivial matters.

I felt important sitting there beside the guests. How nice, I thought, to mix with the intellectuals; I picked up a hot dog to eat, and I noticed that my littlest finger was flying off gracefully at a tangent.

Bon Odori

Last night there was "bon odori" in New Denver.

A gaily decorated pavilion was set up in the middle of the Orchard baseball field, and candle-lit Japanese lanterns were strung about.

Nisei girls in bright colored kimonos danced their "odori" round and round the pavilion to gay Japanese music. Sometimes, soloists on the pavilion sang into the mike.

Near the end when "goshu ondo" began, everybody was invited to join in the dance. The people hesitated at first, but as they became infected by the gaiety of the music and the dancers, more and more began to dance, forming circles within circles around the pavilion. I don't know how they did it, but some of the men I saw dancing were well tanked up.

As I stood watching, I felt like saying, "dance, everybody, dance like mad, because life itself is a dance, and something of a joke."

The dancing circle grew and grew, and finally I joined too. "ya to-na, so-re, yoi, yoi, yoi!"

Then I felt glad that I am a Nisei—because music and odori meant something to me, just as "Swanee River" means something to me, and jitterbugging, and apple pie with cheese.

Long ago and far away

(The New Canadian,
Sept. 1, 1939)

J. C. C. L. plans Fourth Annual National Convention, November 11-12. Open oratorical contest for the Nemichi Challenge Trophy to be held . . . . . Pacific Northwest Fukuoka Young People's Association to be hosts to twenty delegates from three chapters in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland on September 3-4 at the Nippon Club . . . . **Miss Aiko Saito**, noted contralto and Victor Red Seal Recording Artist to present recital on third week of this month. Plans to give recital in Hawaii next October . . . . Well known Nisei artists performed at the annual summer Musical Service held at the Powell United Church. Vocal soloists were Misses **Ritsu Shin, Mary Okazaki, Fumi Ohori and Messrs. Sally Nakamura and Tats Sanmiya . . . Miss Etsuko Nimi rendered a piano solo . . . .** Mayo camp shut down due to fire hazards. Mill and planer still operating . . . . . Merritt Gordons shut out Asahi's 9-0 to extend best of seven championship series to five games . . . . . Big doings are slated for the coming Labor Day with a starry aggregation of visitors from Washington including Vancouver for the B.C. Japanese Open Tennis Tournament . . . . . Vancouver divoteers with champ George Isogai to journey to Portland's Glendoveer 36 hole layout on Labor Day for annual Northwest open golf tourney . . . .

Redistribution Sound If Not Carried To Silly Extremes Says FOR Letter

An appeal for fair treatment for Canadians of Japanese ancestry in the post war dispersal policy was made last month by the Fellowship of Reconciliation in a letter submitted to Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The letter declared that racial hatred or economic interests of certain groups should not "influence the determination of policies relating to Japanese Canadians." While it welcomed geographical dispersal, it warned that precaution in undertaking the actual movement should be taken so as not to give rise to dissatisfaction on the part of either the provinces or the affected Japanese Canadians.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation also urged that full franchise and citizenship rights be given to the Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry.

LOYAL AND INDUSTRIOUS

"Many members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation have had considerable personal contact with a large number of Canadians of Japanese origin and we know them to be loyal, industrious and concerned for Christian and democratic ideals. They are of great value to Canada both as citizens and as representatives of another race with which we must learn to co-operate if there is to be permanent peace in the future."

"We are particularly concerned that groups with special economic interests or groups motivated by blind passions of racial hatred should not wield undue influence in the determination of policies relating to Japanese Canadians."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF F.O.R.

The following recommendations were made by the F.O.R. in dealing with the "difficult problem."

1. We feel that the policy of geographical dispersion is sound if it is not carried to ridiculous extremes. Young Japanese Canadians must be given opportunities to meet together for social intercourse and to carry on all the activities of normal Canadian citizens.

2. If the policy of dispersion is to be carried out successfully, this problem must be considered a federal matter and no province or municipality should have the authority to exclude members of this group.

3. Forced exile of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin is unthinkable and inhuman. Persons of Japanese origin, however, who have been found disloyal or who wish to return to Japan should be allowed to do so.

4. Japanese Canadians must be encouraged to make their full contribution to Canada's welfare and in order that this may be facilitated we urge that:

a. They be given full citizenship rights which includes the right to vote in all elections.

b. They be allowed to own property in any province or district of Canada.

c. They be encouraged to follow their trades and set up business for which they have special training or talent. As is the case with all other citizens their contribution to Canada will depend upon the opportunities Canada gives them and the security they feel for their future in Canada.

5. Adequate compensation should be made to Japanese Canadians who have incurred losses through the expropriation and sale of their personal and real property.

TREAT AS CANADIANS

"Finally, we submit that Canadians of Japanese origin should be treated as individuals and as Canadian citizens and not, according to Nazi theories, as members of an inferior race.

"In closing we would remind you that we as a nation shall reap what we sow. We cannot mistreat members of our own Canadian family without bringing sorrow on our own heads. This is a law of life that no government can alter. If we are a Christian democratic nation, we have an obligation to act in accordance with the highest ideals we know. Canada's action towards this minority problem has not been exemplary. We hope you, supported by all forward looking and conscientious citizens will see fit to correct your policies in the manner suggested above. We look to you for immediate and statesmanlike action."

Buying Brisk At Auction Of Skeena Area Chattels

PORT ESSINGTON, B. C. — Merchandise, store fixtures and chattels of three Japanese owned stores were auctioned off at a public sale on July 17 which "brought a good response from bargain hunters," said a report in the Prince Rupert News.

The stores operated by H. Kishimoto, N. Kameda and I. Ohashi in the pre-evacuation days was placed on the block by order of the Secretary of State in the presence of Mrs. Norah E. Arnold, custodian of Japanese property.

Many remnants of stock which are now difficult or impossible to obtain on the market brought a good response from bargain hunters who crowded around the auctioneer said the report.

Japanese real estate in the district which is also available for sale, and numberous bids have been received by the custodian.

There were moments of lively bidding by Prince Rupert business people for such items as office safes, weighing scales and display cases. A good demand was shown by both whites and natives for kitchen and dining room chairs, stoves, sewing machines, table oilcloth and many other things of domestic use said the report.

Some of the bids have been accepted and a few rejected and many of them under consideration said the custodian.

Fail To Answer Forest Fire Summons; Fined

GREENWOOD, B.C.—Four Japanese Canadians were convicted this week on two charges of failing to render assistance to fight fire when called upon to do so by a forest officer and for having set a camp fire without having obtained a permit.

Each man was fined $25 and costs on each charge; making a total fine of $200 and costs. The men were employed at a sawmill in the vicinity of the fire.

Hamiltonians Have Fun In Their Fastball Loop

HAMILTON, Ont. — On Saturday, July 22, the Sophy-Ed softball team journeyed up to the Sun and revenged a previous defeat by the score of 22-6, reported the Sophy-Ed Bulletin. After a disastrous first two innings, when the Sophy-Eds scored 20 runs, the game developed into a close match. High lights of the game were T. Takeuchi's running catch of H. Ide's Texas Leaguer into short right field, and T. Kuwabara's sensational catch of W. Takeuchi's line drive into centre field, also the steady hurling of T. Kondo. A touch of comedy was injected into the game when H. Ide hit a high fly into a grove off the right field base-line, and as the ball disappeared into the thicket, out of the very same spot a rabbit bounded out across the green.

The Teams: San team — T. Takeuchi cf, rf, (0-4), W. Takeuchi ss, p, (0-5), T. Mori 2b (0-5), R. Tanaka lf (3-5), T. Nishino p, ss, (1-5), S. Tehara 1b, (0-4), J. Tehara 2b, (0-4), T. Uchiyama rf, cf, (1-4), R. Matsuyama c, (2-3). 7 hits.

Sophy-Eds—T. Kuwabara cf, (1-5), T. Miyashita ss (3-6), T. Kondo p (1-6), E. Goto 3b (0-5), M. Tanino c, lf (2-6), H. Ide 1b (2-5), M. Hyodo lf, c (2-4), R. Murakami rf (1-4), T. Hyodo 2b (0-3). 12 hits.

Score by Innings:

Sophy-Eds	9 1 10	0 0 0	2 0 0	—22
San Team	0 3 1	0 0 0	1 0 1	— 6

SUMMARY:—Doubles: R. Tanaka, M. Tanino. Triples: R. Tanaka, T. Miyashita, H. Ide. Home Runs: T. Miyashita, M. Hyodo. Double Play—T. Takeuchi to S. Tehara. Umpire: S. Kondo.

RED CROSS LETTER

A letter from Japan forwarded through the facilities of the International Red Cross addressed to [illegible] TANAKA, 586 Alexander St., Vancouver, B. C. sent by [illegible] TANAKA, Fukuoka-ken, Japan, has been received at this office. Addressee is requested to claim this letter at The New Canadian office.

Along The Bridal Trail ...

KIMOTO - MORITA

The Japanese United Mission in Lemon Creek was the scene of the wedding on the evening of August 26 when Toshiko, second daughter of Mrs. Seiyemon Morita of Kelowna, B. C. and the late Mr. Morita became the bride of Mr. Tsutomu Kimoto of Lemon Creek, third son of Mrs. Kamejiro Kimoto and the late Mr. Kimoto. Rev. Takashi Komiyama officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Zenya Kasubuchi and was attended by Miss Patricia Kimoto, sister of the groom. Mr. Kiyoshi Tabata acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rikimatsu Otsuji were the baishakunins.

During the signing of the register, Miss Aiko Tanabe sang "I Love You Truly" and "O Perfect Love."

A reception in the School Hall followed the ceremony.

The young couple will be leaving for eastern Canada in the very near future.

* * *

TAKAYESU - SHUTO

A quiet wedding ceremony took place on August 27 at the Slocan Anglican Church, when Kazuko Lillian Shuto of Revelstoke, B. C., only daughter of Mrs. T. Shuto of New Denver, formerly of Vancouver, B. C., exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Shigeo Jack Takayesu, second son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Takayesu of Slocan, B. C. formerly of Vancouver, B. C. Rev. R. Savary officiated.

Miss May Okada of Revelstoke was the bridesmaid while Mr. Harold Takayesu of Slocan, brother of the groom, was best man.

The couple are honeymooning in New Denver and Kaslo prior to leaving for the east.

* * *

SAKAI - KIKUCHI

The marriage of Nobuko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matao Kikuchi of Rosebery, B. C. to Mr. Iwaichi Sakai, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Kahei Sakai of Bay Farm, B. C. was solemnized at the Slocan Buddhist Church on August 14, Rev. R. Hirahara performed the ceremony.

Baishakunins for the newlyweds were Mr. and Mrs. Kiichiro Rikimaru and Mr. and Mrs. Matoichi Odamura.

* * *

ENGAGEMENTS . . .

The engagement was announced of Miss Toshiye Yoshida of Toronto, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tomikichi Yoshida of Tashme, B. C. to Mr. Yasuo Kamino of Toronto, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Sen Kamino of Islington Ont. The announcement was made at the home of Mr. Kamino in Islington on August 20.

Go-betweens were Mr. and Mrs. Isematsu Sumi of Toronto, Ont.

* * *

The betrothal was told of Miss Chiyoko Deshima, third daughter of Mr. T. Deshima of Lemon Creek, B.C. to Mr. Robert Miyasaka of Hamilton, Ont. recently.

The wedding will take place on September 14.

Use of Angus MacInnis' Room By Nisei Visitors Claimed True By Neill

Although reported as retracting his accusal that Japanese were using the room in the House of Commons assigned to Angus MacInnis, CCF Vancouver East member for Parliament, in a debate in the House a few weeks ago, A.W. Neill (Ind.-Comox-Alberni) stated in a letter to the editor to The Vancouver Province that what he had said about the room being used as headquarters by Japanese was true.

The statement of Mr. Coldwell saying that only two persons had access to the key to Mr. MacInnis' room (Mr. Coldwell and his secretary), and that no one ever "reported" any person of Japanese origin in the room was charged by Mr. Neill in the letter as "a long way from him saying that the room was never used by Japs."

Mr. Neill stated in the letter that he withdrew the statement "rather than hold up the House for half an hour at the close of along session and in the intense heat that prevailed."

Glenmere High Opening Day Sept. 5

SLOCAN CITY, B. C.—The Glenmere High School, sponsored by the Anglican Church, will open its doors to the students again on September 5 at one p.m. as the students dig in and prepare for the first leg of another year of studies.

Students who are away to Vernon and other fruit picking centres assisting in the harvest will be given special exemption until the harvest work is completed.

The Slocan City High School will also open on September 5 in the morning and it is reported that the two schools, the Slocan High and the Glenmere High, will combine classes during the school term.

Heading the capable staff of the Glenmere High School is principal Miss H. J. Bowman, B. A., assisted by vice principal Miss E. F. Heaps, A.T.C.M. Other members on the staff are A. Namba, B. Conim, F. Yano and Miss Emiko Sugiura. Miss Sugiura will give special attention to commercial subjects.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Masao Nishi of Slocan, B.C. wishes to extend his thanks and deep gratitude to the many friends in the Slocan Valley for the acts of kindnesses accorded him during his recent long illness from February until the latter part of July. He was convalescing at the New Denver hospital and later transferred to the Slocan hospital. He has been home since August 1.

* * *

Sincere thanks and appreciation are extended by Mr. and Mrs. Kunio Ernest Ikeno to all their friends in Lemon Creek and other centres for their assistance and many acts of kindnesses at the time of Mrs. Ikeno and son, Satoshi, and brother, Masayoshi's departure for Hamilton on August 21. Thanks are also extended to the neighbors and friends who made the stay in Lemon Creek a pleasant one.

Memorial For Deceased Planned; Rev. Hirahara Moves To Bay Farm

By I. Sugiman

SLOCAN, B.C.—Plans have been made by the Slocan Buddhist Mission Society to erect a memorial monument (seireito) in commemoration of the deceased who were cremated at the Slocan cemetery before the New Denver Crematorium was completed. Permission has been granted to erect this monument and work is expected to begin in the near future.

An extension to the Buddhist ministers' home has been completed by volunteer labour and Rev. R. Hirahara and Rev. T. Tsuji will occupy the quarters.

Alterations and improvement of the interior of the Buddhist temple in Bay Farm has also been effected with all the work done by church members who voluntarily contributed their time and effort.

On August 10, Rev. Hirahara who is the head of the Buddhist Missions in Canada moved from Sandon to the Slocan Buddhist Church due to the closing of the Sandon community. A welcome party for the priest, sponsored by the Bukkyokai, Fujinkai, Seinenkai and the Sunday School attended by upwards of 200 guests, was held on August 20.

Rev. Tsuji was absent owing to his visit of his father in Alberta who was suddenly taken ill in mid-July.

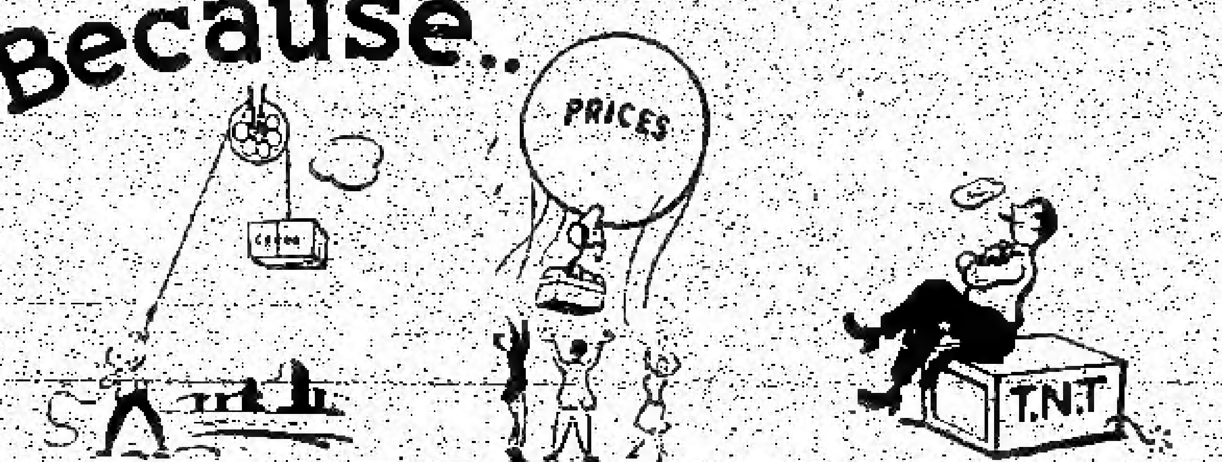
A new committee chosen from transferees from Sandon will be amalgamated with the Slocan Buddhist committee instead of holding another general election in order to have the new settlers from Sandon represented on the committee.

Tailored To Measure
SUITS
BY
HARRY MIYASAKI
(HARRY'S CLOTHES)
Representing
House of Stone
Smart English Woollens

Let's not WOBBLE...

To maintain a reasonable balance between what you earn and what your dollars will buy in wartime, it has been necessary to put a ceiling on prices, to control wages, salaries and profits, and to distribute available goods on an equitable basis.

Because..



... higher costs of production would require higher prices for the things you buy

... higher prices would require higher wages and salaries

... higher wages and salaries would mean higher costs.

and so on...in an endless spiral

Demands for higher selling prices, wages and profits must not be allowed to push up the cost of living. This would bring distress and confusion on the Home Front, shackle our war effort now, and leave us with handicaps in the peace to come.

This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.